

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY Poland

REPORT

SUBJECT Polish Telecommunications Industry

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1. The Central Administration for the Telecommunications Industry (Centralny Zarzad Przemyslu Teletechnicznego), subordinated to the Ministry of Machine Industry, occupies the third and fourth floors of the seven-story administration building of the T-3 Kasprzak Radio Plant in Warsaw. In addition to controlling the entire telecommunications industry, until 1955 the administration was also responsible for the bulb-manufacturing plants and those parts of factories manufacturing electronics equipment. Separate administrations were established for the electronics equipment factories in 1955, however, and for the bulb-producing plants in 1956.
2. Employing 88 administrative and technical personnel, the administration controls the following plants:
 - a. The T-1 Radio Works (Warszawskie Zaklady Radiowe, T-1), located at No. 30 Poligonowa Street in Warsaw, which manufactures radar installations. Production at the plant was recently converted from the Soviet SON-4 model to the more improved SON-9 and SON-9a sets, and in late 1956 production began on the Nysa radar set. By early 1957, a number of the Nysa sets had been completed and plans have been made to produce 50 Nysa sets each year for the period 1958 through 1960. T-1 is a large, modern plant with a staff of approximately 2,000 workers.
 - b. The T-2 Telephone Equipment Factory (Zaklady Wytworcze Urzadzen Telefonicznych T-2), located on Grochowska Street in Warsaw, which manufactures telephone exchanges of various sizes and employs 1,200 workers.
 - c. The T-3 Kasprzak Radio Works (Zaklady Radiowe Im. Kasprzaka, T-3), located at No. 16/18 Kasprzaka Street in Warsaw, which manufactures civilian radios and such special sets as the "RSI", "RAF", and the "RSBF", all under Soviet license. In addition, the plant manufactures high-frequency telephone installations, electrolytic condensers for the entire Polish radio industry, amplifiers for telephones and radios and, since 1956, the RW-2 aircraft. A new type of radio set, called R-118, was recently put into production and, beginning in 1957, will be manufactured at the rate of 50 per year.

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Employing 4,000 workers, the T-3 plant is the largest telecommunications plant in Poland; its annual output of civilian radios is 280,000.

- d. The T-4 Telephone Equipment Factory (Zakłady Wytworcze Aparatów Telefonicznych, T-4), located at No. 16 Wroblewskiego Street in Lodz, which manufactures telephone apparatus for both civilian and military use. Among production items are the TAI-46 telephone set, the TPU-46 artillery corps (?) apparatus, amplifiers, and phonographs. In 1957, the plant was scheduled to start production on the T-116 radio transmitter. The plant employs 1,200 workers.
- e. The T-5 Amplifier Factory (Bielawska Fabryka Wzmacniaczy Radiowych, T-5), which is located in Bielawa. This plant primarily manufactures amplifiers for radio sets and selenium rectifiers. The factory employs 600 workers.
- f. The T-6 Lower Silesian Radio Works (Dolnoslaskie Zakłady Urządzeń Radiowych, T-6), located in Dzierżonów, which manufactures radio sets for civilian use, RT-10 radio sets for T-34 tanks and, since 1956, MRP-48 altimeters for airplanes. The plant's annual output of civilian radios is 300,000 units.
- g. The T-8 Telephone Equipment Factory (Zakłady Wytworcze Sprzętu Telefonicznego, T-8), which is located in Bydgoszcz. The factory, which is small, manufactures telephone components for the most part. It employs only 300 workers.
- h. The T-9 Telephone Apparatus Factory (Zakłady Wytworcze Aparatów Telefonicznych, T-9), which is located on Struga Street in Radom. This is a small plant which manufactures telephones primarily, although it also produces limited quantities of artillery shell igniters (zapalarki artyleryjskie). In 1956, the plant began the production of telephone receivers for the armed forces and produced 11,000 units that year.
- i. The T-12 Electronic Equipment Factory (Zakłady Wytworcze Urządzeń Elektronowych, T-21), located at No. 26 Modlińska Street in Warsaw, which manufactures marine transmitting and receiving sets and induction furnaces (piece indukcyjne) for the steel industry. The plant, which employs 300 workers, is scheduled to undergo expansion in 1957.
- j. The T-13 Telecommunications Equipment Factory (Zakłady Wytworcze Urządzeń Technicznych, T-13), located on Skierniewicka Street in Warsaw, which manufactures coil-winding machinery. The plant, which employs only 60 workers, is scheduled to close in 1957.
- k. The T-14 Electronic Measuring Instruments Factory (Zakłady Wytworcze Elektronowych Przyrządów Pomiarowych, T-14), which is located at No. 22 Barska Street in Warsaw. T-14 manufactures measuring instruments for the telecommunications and electrical industries, including testing devices for electronic tubes and various types of airplane instruments. Very substantial expansion plans have been scheduled for the plant, which presently employs 300 workers.
- l. The T-16 Warsaw Television Works (Warszawskie Zakłady Telewizyjne, T-16). The first 1,500 units produced by the plant in the last quarter of 1956 were made according to Soviet specifications and, for the first half of 1957, a production of 5,000 sets was planned, also under Soviet license. Another 5,000 sets were planned to be produced during the second half of 1956 and 20,000 sets are planned for 1958. In July 1957, it is scheduled to begin production of television sets of the Belweder type, which will be under Polish specifications.

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3. During the reorganization in 1955 and 1956, the former T-7, T-10, and T-11 plants were removed from the control of the Central Administration for the Telecommunications Industry. T-10 and T-7, the latter located in Krakow and now called L-7, were transferred to the Central Administration for the Manufacture of Bulbs, while T-11 was transferred to the Central Administration for the Manufacture of Electronics Equipment. The former T-15 plant, located in Bielsko, has been closed.
4. Plans have been approved for the establishment of a plant to manufacture special communications equipment. Although it will ultimately be an independent factory designated as T-17, the plant will be organized within the framework of the T-3 plant and, in 1957, it will become subordinate to the Central Administration for the Telecommunications Industry.
5. The materials and components used by the "T" plants for the production of military equipment are mostly imported. Although some of the parts required for the construction of equipment are purchased from the Satellites and Western countries, the majority of the required parts are purchased from the USSR.

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Comment: As a Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Machine Industry, Engineer Leon Rubinstein is responsible for all industrial plants bearing the "T" designation. He is also in charge of the Central Administration for Electric Bulbs (Centralny Zarzad Przemyslu Lampowego) and the Central Administration for Electronics Equipment (Centralny Zarzad Przemyslu Artykulow Elektrotechnicznych). Other central administrations subordinate to the Ministry include those for the Building Machinery Industry (Maszyn Budowlanych), the Optical Industry (Optycznego), the Railroad Equipment Industry (Taboru Kolejowego), the Electric Machinery Industry (Maszyn Elektrycznych), the Electric Appliances Industry (Aparatow Elektrycznych), the Shipbuilding Industry (Okretowego), and the Aircraft Building Industry (Sprzetu Komunikacyjnego). Comment: The Ministry of Machine Industry was dissolved in February 1957; its functions have presumably been taken over by the Ministry of Metallurgical and Engineering Industry.)

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- a. Ackerman (fnu), chief accountant at the Central
Directorate since 1956

- b. Auerbach (fnu), chief engineer with the Central
Directorate

- c. Fruhling (fnu), head of the technical department at
the Central Directorate since 1954

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- d. Gawron (fnu), deputy director of the Telecommunications Institute (PIT), which is affiliated to the T-1 plant,

- e. Hryniewicz (fnu), head of the technical department at the Ministry of Machine Industry

- f. Kershenkern (fnu), construction engineer at the T-1 plant

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- g. Josef Knysz, director general of the Central Directorate of the Telecommunications Industry since 1954

- h. Henryk Kostecki, head of the supply department of the Central Directorate since 1955

- i. Pinski (fnu), construction engineer at the T-1 plant

- j. Stanislaw Strawinski, head of the investment department of the Central Directorate since 1956

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- k. Szulkin (fmu), professor of radio-technique at the
Warsaw Polytechnic Institute

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- l. Alfred Turkel, director general of the Central Directorate
of Electric Bulbs

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- m. Marian Zajac, head of the financial-administrative unit
of the Central Directorate since 1956

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